

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1881

NUMBER 6

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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Minister.

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PHILADELPHIA — 1876  
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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views taken while in that service.

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## FERNANDO DE NORONHA.

Mr. Editor:—In compliance with your request I offer you the following notes and impressions of my recent trip to the island of Fernando de Noronha. Embarking in Pernambuco on board the gunboat *Príncipe do Grão Pará*, which had been placed at the disposition of the commission, a voyage of about thirty hours brought us within sight of that noted landmark, the Pico of Fernando de Noronha. The gunboat, a brigantine of elegant proportions with auxiliary steam power, made the voyage in excellent condition and does great credit to Brazilian ship building and, being well officered and manned, to the Brazilian navy also. Having sighted the peak at a distance of about twenty-five miles we came to anchor about two hours afterwards in the little bay of Santo Antonio, the summer anchorage, a mile or more distant from the town, where there is a more commodious landing place, which however can only be used during the winter months.

The Santo Antonio landing is near the northern end of the island and has a warehouse and small fort. To the northward of it extends a line of small islands of which the last and largest is Ilha Rata distant about a mile from the extreme point of the main island. As the guano deposits which we were to examine are on this island our first care after visiting the commandant and obtaining the necessary information and guides was to explore it. To reach it we passed first, Ilha Rasa, a very small platform-like island of coral rock connected with the main island by a submerged reef laid bare in the spring tides. Next comes Ilha Redonda, a high round rock with precipitous sides and of very picturesque aspect; to the east of it is the smaller and lower island of São José topped by the remains of an old fort; and two small rocks whitened with the excrements of sea birds. To the north comes Ilha do Meio or Booby Island as it is called on the English charts, a platform of coral rock similar to Ilha Rasa and like it rising abruptly from the water to a height of four or five metres. The beautiful level surface is covered with herbage without a tree and almost without a shrub. A deep strait some four or five hundred metres wide separates this island from Ilha Rata.

This last is about a kilometre long by half a kilometre broad, and in the southern part is very similar to the Ilha do Meio. Along its northern side runs a narrow rocky ridge from 60 to 70 metres high, which forms a species of backbone to the island and is prolonged at the eastern and western end in picturesque promontories. This ridge is composed of a hard trachytic rock similar to that which forms the island of Fernando de Noronha. To this backbone is added on the southern side a considerable area formed of limestone rocks which present evidences of having formed a coral reef that has been elevated to an extreme height of 35 metres. The surface of this limestone while presenting in general a very uniform slope is cut up in the most peculiar manner being covered by short tower-like points of rock so that, where bare, it greatly resembles a cleared field from which the stumps have

not been removed. In a little cove opposite Ilha do Meio the sea has undermined an immense slab perforated by a number of circular holes from which with each swell of the waves a high jet of water is projected. Landing on the island is effected with considerable difficulty at certain states of the tide on the low limestone bluff. At other times it can only be done by means of *jangadas* and with an almost absolute certainty of an involuntary bath on a small boulder-strewn beach at the base of the eastern promontory.

Nearly the whole of the limestone portion of the island is covered to a depth of one or more metres with a very loose yellowish earth which on analysis proves to be composed almost exclusively of phosphate of lime. The nature and disposition of this deposit are such as to lead to the belief that it is a guano that, under the influence of the heavy rains of the region, has lost all its soluble constituents. Owing to the irregularities above described, of the surface on which it rests, it is difficult to estimate very closely the quantity of this material, but as nearly as can be judged, it can not be less than a million tons and may be considerably more. Its quality is sufficiently good to permit of its exportation with profit, since, according to an analysis made at the national Mint, it contains 28% of phosphoric acid which makes its value in NEW YORK about \$28,600 per metric ton at par of exchange.

The main island, that of Fernando de Noronha, is something more than four miles long by about a mile wide in the middle. The surface is mountainous but not particularly rugged, only one point, the peak, being inaccessible and unfit for cultivation. The general aspect of the island reminds one strongly of that of some of the smaller of the West Indies group, and is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Like those it is composed of volcanic rocks of trachytic character though it presents no evidence of recent volcanic action and nothing that can be considered as a cone. The soundings made by the Challenger have proved that this group is the culminating point of a submarine mountain chain, like the one on the coast of Africa that culminates in the Cape Verde and Canary groups and that it is separated from the continent by a deep valley in which are some of the profoundest depths that have yet been discovered in the Atlantic. Of the many interesting rocks that enter into its composition the most curious is the phosphate or volcanic clinkstone which splits into thin plates that ring like a bell when struck with the hammer.

The soil produced by the decomposition of these rocks has in many places the appearance of the famous *terra roxa* of São Paulo and is not inferior to it in fertility. In fact the island well deserves the reputation it enjoys of being one of the most fertile spots in Brazil. With the exception of the high southern end the island is cleared of forest and is or has been under cultivation even the roughest and stoniest slopes showing stubble of corn or mandioca fields. In the centre of the island there is a considerable area of comparatively level land which could be cultivated with the

plough and which would make farms that would delight the heart of a British or American farmer.

At the foot of the peak, a large monolith of rock like an enormous finger pointing heaven-ward and seemingly about to topple over and crush it, lies the town with the prison and fort. The village is of considerable size and in the province of Minas would merit the honors of a city. It affords accommodations for about two thousand inhabitants among convicts officers and guards and as most of the former live in their own houses its general aspect is not essentially different from that of any other Brazilian town. The government buildings, the officers' houses and a number of those of the convicts are constructed of stone and mortar, and are covered with tiles and whitewashed. The most of the houses are however mere kennels with walls of loose stone covered with thatch. In nearly all of them women and children are seen, some few of the former being criminals, the others being the wives either *de jure* or *de facto* of the convicts who until a recent period were permitted easy access to the island. It is a melancholy sight to see children growing up in such an atmosphere of crime. In fact for children and adults convicts and guards the penal settlement as at present constituted is nothing else than an immense school for crime. The indiscriminate and unrestrained association of criminals of every degree with each other, with the undisciplined and insubordinate soldiery, with abandoned women and with innocent children makes the penal station of Fernando de Noronha a disgrace not alone to the Brazilian nation but to the world. Happily the government is fully informed through the able reports of Dr. Bandeira Filho and Counselor Padua Fleury of the department of justice, of the state of the moral cess-pool which it is maintaining on that point of its territory which lies nearest to Europe and is the first point to greet the sight of the foreigner visiting Brazil and the one that gives him the last impression as he leaves the country. It cannot be doubted that being thus informed a radical reform will shortly be effected. If so fair a spot is to be retained as a penal station the suggestion of Counselor Fleury that it be made a sort of industrial reformatory school to which convicts shall be sent in the last years of their term as a reward for good conduct is worthy of thoughtful consideration.

The most refractory of the convicts are confined *en masse* in a large building for the purpose, but for the most part they have the liberty of the island with the obligation of responding to roll call and of working a part of each day if they have not the ability of escaping by *empenhos* from this last requirement. Many of the guards and most of the overseers, are convicts and as in the latter considerable intelligence is required, some of the worst criminals are often selected for this duty which is a much coveted one since an overseer has easy work, is allowed a horse and has four convicts detained as servants in his house. One of these overseers is an Italian convicted of the

murder of an entire family of eleven persons. This man is of such a villainous appearance that one of the officers of the ship knowing the circumstances but never having seen the man picked him out at once from among a group of nearly a hundred, his identification being afterwards confirmed from his own mouth, when the impudent scoundrel honored us with a visit on board. It was positively sickening to see this man lording it over men who, whatever their crimes may have been, were innocence itself as compared to him.

An agreeable relief from the misery and crime of the village was afforded by a ride to the central and southern portions of the island where the desolation of the fair face of nature by man's sin and wretchedness is less apparent, and under the influence of the glorious scenery, is readily forgotten. Before leaving the village however I should speak of a speciality of the Fernando cuisine which we enjoyed at the hospitable table of the commandant. This is the peculiar land crab of the island prepared in such a way as to surpass the famed *ciris rechendos* of the Ouidor restaurants.

Two excellent macadamized roads lead from the village and along them one gets a constant succession of the most charming and varied views. At the southern end of the island there is still a considerable patch of forest full of the poisonos tree called *Barras*, the dangerous properties of which have been greatly exaggerated. In this part the cliffs bordering the sea are excessively wild and rugged and this is perhaps the most interesting and picturesque portion of the island. Unfortunately we had no time to examine it carefully. Access to the sea is here impossible except at a very few points, and then only with great difficulty and danger. At these points convict patrols are established to prevent any attempt at escape, but notwithstanding the vigilance employed and the great risk of the undertaking such attempts are frequently made as the constant passage of vessels within sight of the island inspires hopes of being picked up. The readers of the News will be interested to learn that the unfortunate man who after almost incredible suffering succeeded in escaping to New York, but who there delivered himself up and was sent back to the prison was afterwards deemed a fit subject for Imperial clemency and was pardoned.

In these hurried notes I have felt obliged to omit many interesting points but even so fear I have trespassed too much upon your space.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 21, 1881.

ORVILLE A. DERNY.

#### THE SUGAR TRADE.

Though somewhat tardy in coming to a knowledge of the fact, it is none the less noteworthy that the *Jornal do Commercio* has descended from its consideration of the purely abstract and theoretical, to the discussion of a simple commercial question. Twice during one week has it recurred to the fact that the Congress of the United States is discussing the necessity of modifying the duties on sugar, and with more than usual energy has it called on the government of Brazil to make such representations to the American government as will prevent the levying of any duty disadvantageous to the sugars of the empire.

For more than two years the schedule of sugar duties has been the subject of criticism by boards of trade, refiners, importers, and producers, and Congress has been petitioned to modify the existing tariff, time and again.—Controversy and litigation between the importers and the treasury department as to the construction of the present law stimulated the secretary of the treasury to recommend to Congress in his annual mes-

sage to "no longer delay in the legislation necessary to place this most important feature of our commerce upon a foundation which will enable the government and the importers to conduct their business with greater certainty than at present," and that settlement should be made by congress "at its present session."

At present the duties are levied as follows:

	per lb.
Sugars not above No. 7. Dutch standard	2 3/16cts.
" No. 7 to No. 10 "	2 1/2 "
" No. 12 to No. 13 "	2 13/16 "
" No. 13 to No. 16 "	3 7/16 "
" No. 16 to No. 20 "	4 1/16 "
" above No. 20 (refined) "	5 "
Melada and tank bottoms	1 7/8 "
Molasses: 6 1/4 cents per gallon.	

At the last session of congress the committee of ways and means authorized Mr. Tucker of Virginia to report a sugar bill, and on May 1, 1880, the so-called Tucker bill was put on the calendar: the schedule of sugar duties and classifications proposed by this bill is, in substance, as follows:

Tank bottoms, syrup of sugar cane juice	
and melado	1 7/8c.
Above No. 7 Dutch standard	2 3/16c.
No. 7 and not above No. 13 .....	2 1/2c.
Above No. 13 and not above No. 16 .....	2 81/100c.
Above No. 16 and not above No. 20 .....	3 17/100c.
Above No. 20 .....	3 67/100c.

Provided, however, that upon all sugars not above No. 7 Dutch standard, which test above 85 degrees, the duty shall be two cents and a half per pound, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to employ, under regulations in conformity with law, such means, by chemical analysis, polariscope or otherwise, as shall be best adapted to adjust upon all sugars the rate of duty thereon imposed by this act.

Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky was granted the privilege of offering what is known as the Carlisle bill, the duties and classifications of which are as follows:

Tank bottoms, etc .....	1 1/2c.
Above No. 13 Dutch standard .....	2c.
Above No. 13 and not above No. 16 .....	2 1/2c.
Above No. 16 and not above No. 20 .....	2 65/100c.
Above No. 20 .....	3 1/4c.

Mr. Tucker claims that the chief merit of his bill is the adaptation of the specific system of duties to the ad valorem principle, and that the rates proposed approximate the ad valorem system. "By equivalent specific duties imposed on classes arranged according to their value."

The reason assigned by Mr. Tucker for dropping from his schedule the No. 10 Dutch standard is that he found that the classes No. 7 and under, No. 10 and under No. 13 and under had, during a period of nine years, an average value of 44 7/9, 48 5/9 and 51 2/3 respectively, and that "the variation of the last two classes was so small as to justify an amalgamation of those two classes into one class, and yet the difference of value between the lowest class (No. 7 and under)—37 1/9—and that between No. 10 and No. 12 was too great to be continued, if any approximation to the ad valorem principle was hoped for." Hence, in order to remove the temptation to "color down" high testing sugars, provision was made in the bill for testing the saccharine strength of sugars under No. 7 in color.

Mr. Tucker claims that the proposition of the Carlisle bill to put the same duty on all sugars of No. 13 and under is a "flagrant departure from the ad valorem principle," inasmuch as it imposes the same duty on sugars ranging from 3 cents up to 6 cents per pound. [N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*.]

This was the status of the sugar duties question at the end of the session of 1879-1880.

Since then a very important factor has been presented in the shape of an overtire from the Spanish-Cuban producers of sugar. The United States takes 91 per cent of all the sugar produced by Cuba; hence Spain and Cuba felt it to be to their interest to put in an appearance. This they did by an offer to make reciprocal reductions on duties on flour and grain imported into Cuba from the United States. With that "practical wisdom of the American statesmen," which the *Jornal* so condescendingly commends, Spain was met half way by the Washington authorities, and the project now under consideration is to fix the duty on sugar at the arbitrary figure of two and one half cents per pound for all qualities and

kinds. This, of course, means a death blow to the low grade sugars of Brazil, as, to put it in the words of the *Jornal*, "a sugar which costs 3 cents per pound, cannot pay a duty of 2 1/2 cents, when a sugar worth 7 cents pays only the same duty."

Of course it is rather a hard case for Brazilian sugars. But what has Brazil ever done in the way of reciprocity to entitle her to request, the government at Washington to discriminate in her favor? Has she reduced the duty on flour? No, in the last adjustment of duties, a few months since, she raised the duty on flour, and reduced it on wines! Has she reduced the duty on kerosene, timber, or on any of the products of the United States? Is she prepared to offer the United States a reduction on any of these staples, as an offset for a favorable regulation regarding Brazilian sugar? On the contrary, Brazil imposes and collects an export duty of 9 1/2% on every pound of sugar she sends to the United States; and collects on an average, an export tax of 13 1/2% on all coffee exported to that country. If the diplomatic representative of Brazil at Washington, whose power has been invoked by the *Jornal*, can promise that flour or kerosene shall hereafter be admitted to Brazilian ports free of duty, or that Brazil will withdraw her heavy export tax on coffee, perhaps the people at Washington may give her request a favorable hearing.

#### THE COFFEE DISEASE.

The reports concerning the falling of the bloom of the Brazilian coffee crop, of which an account was given in the *Bulletin* recently, it is stated by prominent dealers has been confirmed by later dispatches.

The *Central American Reporter*, published at San José de Costa Rica, C. A., under date of Nov. 15, publishes a series of translations of important official documents concerning the so called coffee disease, of which the following is an extract:

"It appears that the spot is an affection known in the coffee estates in the state of Santander. There and in the neighboring state of Jachira in Venezuela it appears in conditions analogous to those seen in Sastina: that is to say, after a period of heavy rains. Here and likewise in Cundinamarca it is already known, by experience, to disappear on the cessation of the excessive humidity, and that the plants attacked recover their health without difficulty, and produce the same as they did before being attacked. Also it is satisfactory to be able to announce that the fluorescence of the coffee estates of Sastina, which were attacked by the disease, is exceedingly abundant, and promises an exceptionally productive crop; the fact that the trees which lost their leaves in consequence of the disease have flowered the best, has induced the planters to think of pruning their plantations in order to augment the products. It will also be realized by this that the disease is a benefit, the consequences of which will not be immediately comprehended."

Nicholas Osorio, who made investigations relative to the disease amongst the coffee trees which had shown itself in some parts of the state of Cundinamarca, writes to the commissioner of agriculture that about a year and a half ago some of these trees were attacked by the said disease. On some of the trees so affected the fruit does not arrive at maturity, and where the fruit matures it is black and dried up. In this fruit appear parasites and spots resembling those on the leaves. The shoots are also of a blackish color, the leaves fall off and the tree has the same appearance as agriculturists call "paloleado." In such cases the crop is small or none at all; and the trees which are not destroyed give a bad crop the following year. Mr. Carlos Balen inclines to attribute the disease to the presence of an insect, and it is known that he is occupying himself making experiments to discover if it is so. It is not denied that the cause of the disease may be what the supposes, but to find a vegetable parasite on the leaves affected appears to be a circumstance extremely worthy of attention because of its probable connection with the cause of the disease.

In a later dispatch, Mr. Osorio states that on making a fresh examination he was surprised to discover the presence of a live insect. From what he can make out, this insect appears to belong to the class of the "aracnidos" and to the tribe of the "acaridos." This discovery shuns much light on the coffee disease. This insect damages that part of the leaf on which it fixes itself and the fungus is developed afterwards. This discovery is an important fact, as it clearly reveals the cause of the disease, and points out a way to seek the remedy

for powerful parasites assisted by the destruction of that part of the plant in which the parasites are discovered in order to avoid contagion.

The Panama *Star and Herald* states that the coffee growers of Fiji have to thank Sir Arthur Gordon the late Governor for being saddled with coffee leaf disease. It appears that on the first outbreak of the disease the planters unanimously petitioned Sir Arthur to have the estate burned to the ground at the colonist's expense, but the Governor undertook its extinction in a different manner. Instead of sending up four or five hundred coolies at once and setting to work, the government waited until Dr. McGregor was able to go up to the estate and prepare a lengthy report on the disease, and after immense delay fifty coolies were sent up to weed and top and lime, and sulphur, &c., three or four hundred acres of coffee, by which time the disease had spread to other parts, and now "Viti Levu," the largest island of the group, we are told is inextricably saddled with coffee leaf disease.—N. Y. *Commercial Bulletin*, Dec. 20.

#### THE BATTLE OF CHORRILLOS.

(From the *Chilian Times*.)

The army marched from Larin on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and at daybreak on the 13th the 1st division, under Colonel Lynch, commenced the action by a brilliant attack on the enemy's fortified positions in front of Chorrillos. Fifty minutes afterwards the Gana brigade of the 2nd division opened fire on the enemy's left and centre, and the action became general along all the line, which extended from Villa to Monte Rico. Three regiments of the reserve were sent to the support of the First division, which was in the hottest of the fight, and the Gana brigade was supported by the Barbosa brigade, and by some troops of the 3rd division. The advance of the infantry was admirably protected by the artillery. Two hours after the action commenced the enemy was driven back, having been dislodged by assault from twelve strongly-fortified positions on the heights over against Chorrillos, and the whole of his line towards the east was in possession of the Chilian army. For a while it was thought the fighting was over, but the enemy having been reinforced by 6000 fresh troops from Lima, he formed again, and having concentrated himself on the Morro Solar, which was defended by heavy artillery, and in the town of Chorrillos, the battle recommenced with renewed vigor on both sides. After five hours' hard fighting, during which the stronghold of Morro Solar was taken by assault, victory again declared for the Chilians, the enemy having been dislodged from Chorrillos, street by street, and house by house, and put to flight. The whole of the enemy's line and the towns of Chorrillos and Barrancos fell into the hands of the victors.

The remainder of the 13th and the whole of the 14th were spent in attending to the wounded, and in making preparations for attacking the enemy's second line of defense at Miraflores. On the 15th, at the petition of the diplomatic corps in Lima, a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon until midnight of that day, in order to afford the Peruvian authorities time to treat of peace. At 2 p.m., the General-in-Chief accompanied by the chief of the staff major, and some of his aides, confiding in the formal agreement that had been entered into to suspend hostilities, was riding down the line in front of Miraflores, when the enemy, with characteristic treachery, opened fire on the General-in-Chief and group of officers, but fortunately without hitting anybody, and immediately afterwards threw 15,000 men against the Chilian army, which was resting and was totally unprepared for so perfidious an act on the part of the enemy. This base attempt to surprise the Chilian army completely failed, however, and after a fight of four hours, the enemy who fought behind intrenchments and loop-holed walls was beaten at every point, and that night the Chilian army rested within a league of Lima. An hour latter the Dictator and his government had disappeared and the Peruvian army had dispersed in all directions. On the 16th, the local authorities of Lima consented to the unconditional surrender of that city and Callao, and of the remainder of the Peruvian fleet, and at date of latest advices arrangements had been made for the entry of the Chilian army into Lima to take place on the 17th.

The total receipts of imported dry-goods at New York for the year 1880 amounted to a value of \$119,844,120. The largest class was that of silks which amounted to a value of \$35,342,349.

The attempt to introduce Chinamen as workmen on Louisiana plantations is said to be a failure, owing to the inability of the Chinese to endure the intense heat. Recently a good many sturdy laborers from Spain and Portugal have been induced to cultivate and gather cotton and sugar, and so far they have given satisfaction. The agency which originally introduced these laborers has an order for ten thousand more, and it is said that one hundred thousand can be readily obtained if employment can be found for them.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

An ex-subdelegado of police was assassinated at Jabiticabal, São Paulo, during the first days of the month.

A slave at Mogy-guassú recently killed his overseer, and then threw himself into the Rio Guassú and was drowned.

Senador José Pedro Dias de Carvalho, having been offered the presidency of the province of Minas Geraes, declined the honor on account of ill-health.

The 90 slaves which were to have been smuggled into São Paulo, at Casa Branca, in violation of the new law, still remain in Minas Geraes.

The grateful people of Estrela, Rio Grande do Sul, are talking about raising a monument to commemorate the passage of Article VIII of the electoral reform bill.

Project 98, of the São Paulo provincial assembly, authorizes the expenditure of 60,000\$ in improving the road leading from Itapeininga through Faxina to the Rio Itararé.

At Jaguariúna, S. Pedro do Sul, 18 slaves have been freed by the Emancipation Fund with the sum of 12,900\$ to which the former contributed 970\$, the amount of their savings.

The January receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general, 733,154\$027; provincial, 93,863\$427. The receipts of the rebedoraria were: provincial, 61,151\$560; general, 34,720\$356.

A second attempt to accomplish Dr. Tanner's fast, is now taking place at Leopoldina. There is just enough hubub about the whole performance to spoil it even for a farce.

Nine slaves presented themselves to the delegado of police at Petrópolis on the 13th inst., complaining of bad treatment received from their master, Joaquim de Souza Melo, a planter at Paty do Alferes.

Joaquim Cabot, who has just died at Pirassununga, S. Paulo, left about 7,000\$ in charitable legacies and directed the remainder of his fortune, amounting to about 15,000\$, to be distributed amongst the poor of his district. He also liberated 4 slaves, the only ones he possessed.

An attempted assassination took place at Jabiticabal, São Paulo, on the 10th inst. A shot was fired from the street at Salviano Rodrigues de Carvalho as he was sitting at his table in the evening writing a letter, which resulted in the infliction of a severe wound. The assassin escaped without recognition.

According to the estimates of Dr. Luiz Antonio Monteiro de Barros, who was recently invited by the president of Pernambuco to examine the water supply of that city with reference to its increase, it will cost a further expenditure of 1,613,700\$ to secure a total daily supply of 10,000 cubic meters of water. The present supply is 6,000 cubic meters.

The following nominations have been made for presidents of provinces: Dr. Manuel Pinto de Souza Dantas Filho for Pard, deputy Martinho Alves da Silva Campos for Rio de Janeiro, senator João Lustosa da Cunha Paranaúba for Bahia, senator José Pedro Dias de Carvalho for Minas and senator Florencio de Albreu for Pernambuco.

The black boy who killed a planter near Niterói on the morning of the 12th inst., was captured some hours after, and has confessed the crime. He says that he was directed to commit the crime by another person, who furnished him with the gun. The police at Niterói allowed the news of this confession to get out long before they went to arrest the guilty party; when, of course, he could not be found.

Our Ouro Preto exchange contains a report from Serro in the province of Minas to the effect that about 500 armed men from various places in the vicinity have revolted against the authorities and threatened to sack the city of Serro and appoint a governor. There has been one man killed and several wounded. The cause is said to be a municipal tax and the civil registry. Is this a revolt or an election scrimage?

A fight took place recently in João Gomes, in Minas, between a police force and six Italians who were accused of a considerable robbery on a fazenda near Barbacena. Four of the Italians were captured, two escaping on the train to Juiz de Fóra where they were also arrested and also rescued from an application of Lynch law by the police delegate of that place. The sum of 6,845\$ was recovered.

A free fight took place in the night of January 19th in the church of the city of Carmo do Rio Claro, province of Minas Geraes. The combatants were the vicar and his friends among whom were a number of women on one side and the municipal judge, an advocate and the police delegate and their partisans on the other. Clubs, torches, revolvers and other weapons were freely used and the advocate was killed. The causes of the disturbance are not as yet definitely known but it is stated that some of the police authorities under indictment for unballoable crimes have continued to exercise their functions.

By the will of the late D. Custódia Maria da Boa Morte of Taperapó, in the province of Bahia, 11 slaves were liberated; they were all from 30 to 41 years of age.

The Ypiranga lottery machine has been examined by a commission of engineers. Of course the engineers looked wise and pronounced the mechanism perfect.

An attempt is being made in the São Paulo provincial assembly to repeal a law prohibiting priests from becoming public teachers without the customary examination.

Complaints are made by the citizens of Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, of the atrocities of a band of cutthroats which infest that vicinity. Robberies are of frequent occurrence, and four assassinations have recently taken place.

A bill now before the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizes the municipal authorities of Rio Claro to contract a loan of 50,000\$, at an interest charge not exceeding 10 per cent, for the construction of water works and a public fountain in that place.

Three free persons held as slaves at Taboleiro do Pombal, Minas Geraes, were recently set at liberty in response to a requisition from the chief of police of Rio de Janeiro. It does not appear, however, that the parties guilty of the crime of reducing them to slavery, were arrested.

The police authorities of São Paulo are compelling the tramway companies to present their drivers for examination, in compliance with a new law. Twenty days time has been fixed in which all drivers must present themselves at police headquarters.

The receipts of the São Paulo provincial post office for the year 1879-80 were 230,047\$773, and the expenditures 215,515\$163, leaving a net balance of 14,532\$710. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts were 131,906\$522 and the expenditures were 115,000\$—as far as ascertained.

The Central slave-dealers who were recently prevented from sending slaves on board the coasting steamer *Purd*, have sent 45 of them to Aracati to embark on a little trading steamer for Pará, where they will await the next southward-bound steamer for Rio. These slaves are destined for sale in the province of Minas Geraes.

A correspondent of the *Provincia*, of São Paulo, relates that an official at S. Carlos do Pinhal having summoned a physician to serve as a jurymen, he was taken into a room and was beaten nearly to death. The physician did not wish to be annoyed with such matters and took this course to relieve himself from any further summons. The officer was an old man of some sixty odd years.

According to the *Artista*, of Rio Grande, of the 4th inst., a contract was signed on the 1st between the captain of the port of Rio Grande, as the representative of the government, and the proprietors of the Arroio dos Ratos coal mines for supplying the provincial flotilla with coal for a term of five years, dating from the 8th of March. The price stipulated is 20\$ per ton, the government to pay all the expenses of embarking it. From this it would seem that the Rio Grande coal is not so cheap after all!

## RAILROAD NOTES.

The January receipts of the Santo Antônio de Padua railroad were 17,317\$111.

On the 15th inst. 39 kilometers of the Bahia Central railway were opened to traffic.

Decree No. 7,997 of the 12th instant approves the removal of the seat of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railroad company from this city to São Paulo.

The minister of agriculture will soon inaugurate a new time table for the Dom Pedro II railway, by which it is expected to gain time on the through passenger trains.

The president of Minas Geraes has signed a contract with Dr. Cândido José Coelho de Moura for the construction of a railway between S. João d'El Rey and Oliveira.

The late heavy rains caused a light land-slide on the São Paulo railway, between Santos and São Paulo, but it was quickly remedied. A downward train was delayed only about two hours.

A meeting of the Alto-Mariáhia railway shareholders was held in this city on the 17th inst. The company resolved to accept the kilometrical subsidy of 9,000\$ offered by the province of Minas Geraes.

The minister of agriculture has instructed the engineer, Mr. Milner Roberts, to examine the ports of Victoria and Benevente in order to ascertain which of them is most convenient as a starting point for the Espírito Santo railway.

The minister of agriculture has resolved to direct an engineer to examine the plans of two projected railroads in the province of Sergipe in order to ascertain which of them ought to receive the guarantee of interest on the part of the government.

A private letter from Caravelas, dated January 22, says that 100 kilometers of the "Caravellas a Philadelphia" line have been explored, 20 kilometers have been located, and 8 kilometers have been cleared. The work on the road bed was to have begun on the 25th ult.

A commission of engineers, appointed by the Alto Mariáhia railroad company, will leave here on the 25th instant for Alto Mariáhia in order to determine the zone through which that railroad is to pass. Two of the directors of the company will accompany the commission.

The balance sheet of the Batatiná railway for the calendar year 1880 shows the following results:

Gross receipts, ..... 256,313\$813

Running expenses, ..... 163,675 093

Net receipts, ..... 92,638 220

Receipts per kilometer, ..... 2,703\$726

The deficit paid by the government in virtue of guaranteed interest on the capital of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway, since the opening of the line in 1858, amounts to \$3,344,374\$568. The largest deficit was in the year 1875 (682,185\$605) and the smallest in the year 1880 (\$396,496\$607).

The minister of agriculture has instructed the president of the province of Pernambuco to confer with the fiscal engineer of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railroad company on the necessity of augmenting the rolling stock of said line and to report on the motives for such increase, the kind and quantity of material required and the cost of the same.

From the report of the directors of the "Carris Urubu" company, who presented at the general meeting of shareholders, appears that the gross receipts were 585,805\$4 in the first and \$11,329\$00 in the second semestre of last year. After deduction of expenditure, taxes, dividends and reserve fund, there remains a net balance of 43,629\$81 which it is recommended to carry to the account of new lines.

The gross receipts of the "União Valenciana" railroad company in the second semestre of 1880 were 179,291\$564 and the expenditure 135,374\$631, leaving a balance of 43,916\$933 which, with that of the first semester, viz: 25,004\$634, makes a total of 68,930\$567 for the year. After payment of a dividend of 6 1/2 per cent, there remain 8,780\$567 to be carried to the reserve fund which now amounts to 26,426\$169.

The works on the Paulo Afonso railroad, province of Alagoas, were suspended on the 16th instant and it is stated that those on the "Camocim a Sobral" railroad, in the province of Ceará, will be suspended shortly. The reason of these suspensions is that the credit voted by the legislature for the construction of these lines has been exhausted, the new credits asked for by the minister of agriculture not having been voted.

The suburban trains on the Pedro II railroad which leave the city at 12,30 a. m. and Cascadura at 11,10 p. m. have been abolished, the reason given being that these trains, owing to the limited number of passengers, caused the company a daily loss of 42\$260 and 45\$660 respectively. Apart from the great inconvenience resulting from this proceeding to the residents of these suburbs, it seems to us a very short sighted policy on the part of the company, for if the public is deprived of the convenience of reaching town or returning home at late hours of the evening many will certainly remove altogether from these suburbs and the loss of the company will be considerable.

## RIVER PLATE TRADE.

From the Buenos Ayres *Herald* of February 8.

The business outlook in town is anything but encouraging.

The wheat crop is safe, large, and very good. The colonies are prospering reasonably well, and new ones are in contemplation.

There is a strong movement in lands, several large tracts having been bought on speculation and put on the market at prices which, with judicious selection, will afford great bargains for buyers.

General business is exceedingly dull. This is owing largely to the withholding of the greater part of the wool clip, hoping for better prices, and the lateness and falling off of shalakero produce. As the market now stands those who bought wool early suffer a loss of from 30 to 35 pesos per arroba, or 20 per cent and upward. Several middlemen have already failed, and others must fail if there is no recovery soon.

The stagnation of business in the produce markets owing to bad news from home, has led to the breaking of several large contracts for wool, and to considerable inconvenience to farmers and others more or less interested in this trade. Government lands still command attention on the part of speculators, and, all things considered, they may be regarded as the best investment of capital which the country has to offer.

When a holder of a municipal bond goes to ask for his long-deferred interest, his feelings will be soothed by having shown to him an elegant plan of that great boulevard, on which the rich can ride, and he will come away impressed with the wisdom of the city fathers.

Although no epidemic disease is abroad in this country, the heat, surpassing any ever felt here before, is very oppressive, and cases of sunstroke are very frequent. There have been four cases of sudden death during the past week, and there can be little doubt but they have been due, in part, to the excessive heat. In the early part of last week we were visited with one of the most violent thunderstorms on record. It appears to have swept over the whole country, with the most disastrous results.

In the Banda Oriental we learn that things are looking stormy still; but it will be premature for us to attempt to unravel the state of affairs as they appear at present in that country. It appears evident, however, that Col. Santos still has his eye on the Presidential chair, from which we do not see how anything milder than a revolution is likely to remove him. Of course, all these fears and uncertainties have their influence on business, and every little is being done there in any department of trade.

From Paraguay, we continue to receive brilliant accounts. The wisdom and foresight of the present administration in that country are producing their legitimate fruits, and the resources of the country, which have been permitted to lie untouched for so many years, are now likely to be developed, opening up many sources of wealth to the Republic, and as a natural consequence, to those who settle there. The crops of yerba and tobacco, this year, besides being of excellent quality, are larger than they have ever been known before.

What we learn from the West Coast leads us to infer that the desires of the Chilian Government are for peace. A special plenipotentiary, endowed with full powers, on the limits question, is to be appointed to the Argentine Republic, where we venture to say he will be met with a spirit of reason and moderation, which make it easy to set this vexed question at rest in a manner which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Heart-rending accounts are read in the West Coast papers, of the carnage at the battles of Chorillo and Miraflores, which appear to have disgraced by scenes of unnecessary cruelty and barbarity that are far behind the enlightened spirit of the age, and the vanquished civilization of the Chilian by whom these things are said to have been committed.

Juan Greina, tailor of the calle Artes suspecting his wife of undue intimacy with Eugenio Segrein, of the *Polidacerie* opposite, adopted the usual stratagem of a pretended departure for the country with the usual result of finding his suspicion verified on his return—when he stabbed them both, as they lay in bed, with a common butcher knife. The woman is reported to be dying—the man may recover.

The *Standard* gives the following table of exports to the United States during the year 1880:

Exports	Value \$ gold
Hides and skins, .....	1,007,653
Wool, bales, .....	12,054
Sheepskins, do, .....	129
Horse hair do, .....	1,612
Feathers do, .....	170
Goatskins, do, .....	1,450
Stags, do, .....	3,644
Nutria, do, .....	665
Carpinchos, .....	27,930
Cuttings, bales, .....	332
	3,500,000
	1,500,000
	20,000
	280,000
	38,000
	560,000
	7,000
	200,000
	35,000
	10,000

The carriage of greater part of this produce has been done in 38 vessels from this, and 16 vessels from Rosario, making a total of 54 vessels.

From the West Coast there is little of interest to report; Pierola seems disposed to give the conquerors of his country as much trouble as possible, and he still maintains his claim to be the supreme head of the nation, to back which pretensions he is said to have about four thousand sufficiently armed men. The Chilian government has issued a manifesto in which it expresses its desire to maintain amicable relations with all its neighbors, and its willingness to listen to reason in all questions of an international character which may arise. On the whole, the tone of that and this country toward each other is more peaceful and reasonable than might have been expected some time ago, and justice on either side will be met by the like on the other, whenever the vexed questions between the two republics are brought forward again for discussion.

The United States treasury department has increased the official valuation of the standard coin of Brazil from 54.5 to 54.6 cents per milreis.

The total value of the coffee imports of the United States for the year 1880 was \$3,189,095, against \$42,002,267 in 1879, \$33,666,175 in 1878 and \$37,355,191 in 1877.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,  
the French packet of the 15th, and Royal  
Mail packet of the 24th, of the month,

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1881.

THE recent orders of the minister of agriculture to discontinue all work on railways for which there is no money appropriated must be commended as a step in the right direction, though it will occasion great loss to the country in various ways, and will be a greater inconvenience to those who have furnished material for which they have not yet been paid; men who relied on the good faith of the government when they accepted and filled these orders, and who are not, in some instances prepared to await the good pleasure of the treasury people without remonstrances.

SINCE the beginning of the work on the new railway to connect the city of Mexico with the railway system of the United States, the attention of the commercial world has been called to that country in variety of ways. First, General Grant, in an address delivered in Boston, said Mexico could furnish all the tropical products the United States needed, and would take American manufactures and products in payment. Mr. Foster, the American minister to Mexico more specifically writes that "it can produce all the coffee consumed in the United States. It has a greater area of sugar producing lands than Cuba and of equal fertility. Its ranges afford the widest scope and the best conditions for wool and stock raising." This means a possible rival to Brazil in the near future, and it may not be out of place to suggest that the Americans are not unwilling to buy of other American countries rather than of Brazil. This was clearly indicated by Mr. Blaine, who, on the floor of the house of representatives at Washington, declared, in response to a suggestion of the secretary of the treasury to impose a tax on coffee, that he was not opposed to such a tax, but he would propose that it be levied only on coffee grown by slave labor. Straws show which way the wind blows. Does it not behove the statesmen of Brazil, in the face of a steady decline in prices, and an equal ratio of increase of production, to legislate with reference to retaining the best customer the empire has?

The venerable Baron de Lavradio, has, to the regret of a grateful community resigned all the honors which an appreciative country had heaped upon him. He is no longer the head of the board of health; no longer the chief of the sanitary commission; nor even the head of the vaccine department of the capital of the empire. How the authorities could possibly bring themselves to the point of accepting his resignation of all these posts is certainly a marvel. For years we have felt that his very name gave us immunity from yellow

fever, small pox, cholera, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, and now, is there any other name to "conjure" with? Any other man to whose personality the plagues will bow and make themselves conspicuous by their absence? Alas, none! Nor is this all. His illustrious scion, the honorary and corresponding member of seven hundred and nine medical, historical, geographical, agricultural, pomological, horticultural, and piscatorial societies, in all parts of the world, has also resigned his numerous positions, and gracefully retires to private life where the benedictions of all well-thinking citizens follow him. Another scion of the same parental stock will, we understand soon close the pharmacy where were compounded the celebrated formulas numbers "one," "two" and "three," which kept disease from our hearths and homes, and enabled us to breathe freely, without visions of Cajá in the perspective. Thus at one fell swoop to be deprived of the services of so distinguished a family is a cause for national grief and mourning.

"THE permanent exhibition of American machinery" is thus handsomely noticed in the Boston Herald of Jan. 8th.

"An American gentleman living in Rio de Janeiro sends home an encouraging report about the projected American exhibition there. The English-printed papers of the Brazilian capital are disposed to ignore the enterprise, they being devoted to European trade interests, but, notwithstanding their assertion that nothing is known there about it, the managers of "the permanent exhibition of American machinery," as it is called, have begun to pull down the old buildings on the site to make way for the new ones. 'I thoroughly believe,' says the writer, 'that it will be a good thing for American manufacturers, as American goods are not shown to advantage in the stores, but are generally found stuck in some dark corner, and not brought out at all unless asked for.' The French and English seem to have the monopoly, especially the former. The Americans are very much liked here; far more so than the English, as far as I have seen or can learn."

The italics are ours. The "old buildings on the site" are as tenacious as ever, and still refuse to be pulled down. How much longer is this thing to be kept up? The scheme will command respect for its very antiquity, if it keeps before the people another decade. Intending shippers should refer to the Department of state, or by letter, to some respectable American house in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, engaged in the Brazil trade, before sending their goods.

The London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* refers to what he calls the "violent fluctuations of foreign exchanges" and cites as an example, exchange in New York, where the pound sterling has fluctuated in value from par to one per cent below par! However, he accounts for it on true economic grounds in the clearest and most lucid terms. "But," he says, "we must consider the exchange of Rio de Janeiro from an entirely different point of view." We agree with his premise, but do not find his demonstration quite up to the level of his very interesting letter to the *Journal*. In fact, it is really no more intelligible than the usual local exposition of the cause of the decline in exchange in the columns of the daily press.

As between New York and London the elements of exchange are two currencies of different units of value but both based on the fact of their being redeemable — full face value—in gold, hence the fluctuations are practically reduced to a range of less than

2 p. cent, affected only by the law of demand and supply, the accidents of barter, or temporary turns of the tide of trade.

As to exchange between Brazil and Europe, one of the representatives of value is a paper currency—circulating without the remotest provision for its eventual redemption in gold—in quantity only theoretically limited, for ministers can issue at will, as was shown by the act of a late master of finance, at the head of the treasury department.

An irredeemable paper currency is subject to every possible vicissitude, as was exemplified in the United States when the price of a gold dollar ran the gamut from \$1.00 in 1861, to \$2.62 in 1864, and continued to be the toy of speculators until 1880, when the government wisely redeemed all its outstanding indebtedness in gold.

COOLIE labor may have advantages consoling to the soul of the Brazilian planter when viewed in the light of a substitute for slave labor, but the patriotic statesmen of Brazil, supposing for a moment that planter and statesman have not, in the confusion of things inseparable from the existence of slavery in any country, become synonymous terms, should examine the matter from every point of view presented by the experience of other countries. The following is taken from the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, and may suggest a phase of the Coolie importation not heretofore considered:

"The ostensible purpose of bringing East Indian coolies to Jamaica is to increase the production of sugar, and thus by increasing production and wealth to promote the general benefit of the community. Its actual results have been to keep down the rate of wages, to stimulate the emigration of the best and strongest of the native labourers, and to burden the colony with an enormous debt. Notwithstanding past failures the sugar planting interest is still striving to continue coolie immigration, and even to obtain a large proportion of the cost from the public purse.

"We believe the scarcity of native labour sometimes complained of has been caused in no small degree by the injustice put upon native industry by this importation of competing labour at the public expense. For every coolie brought into the island, we believe two or more prime labourers have left the island. In the official *Jamaica Gazette* of May 6th, 1880, the following appears as a marginal note to a statistical return:—

"Kingston.—No new industries for the employment of native labour have arisen, whilst a remarkable exodus occurred of able-bodied labourers to Panama and other places, which exodus still continues to be promoted by the agent of the Costa Rica Railway."

"Can any one doubt that natives of Jamaica would prefer work in their own island if they were not unfairly handicapped by coolie immigration? Mr. T. Hughes (*Vacuum Visitor* of the *Spectator*), writing from Tennessee, tells us that the negroes there crowd to every contractor or large employer of labour. The Jamaica black man is not of different nature to his brother in the United States."

The best substitute for slave labor, then, is the freedman, if the law will only put a term to his existence as a slave. Slavery removed, the chief obstacle to voluntary immigration is removed, and with the tide of immigration once diverted to Brazil the planters will have nothing to do but pay the laborer regularly for his work, and devote themselves to farming as a business, to secure prosperity to the agricultural interest forever.

The persistence with which the customs authorities of this port cling to the abuses and defects of that department is a source of deep regret.

It is a recognized fact that the custom house is an essential factor in the administration of this empire, as it furnishes fully seventy-per cent of its total revenue. It is also a recognized fact that the custom house affords the easiest method of raising a large revenue, and that it effects that result in a way that is least felt by the tax payer. Every business man must therefore feel the necessity of preserving it, and contributing to its efficiency. It is a mistake to treat the mercantile community of this city as an enemy to the custom house; no responsible merchant could entertain such a sentiment for a moment. The profits and security of every business investment are intimately dependent upon the financial administration of the country and the revenue from which the government meets its obligations and protects its citizens, is very largely derived from customs taxes. It follows therefore that any adverse act with regard to the latter will eventually react upon business itself—unless some other equally good revenue-producing agency be found—and this the merchant understands thoroughly. We may safely assume, therefore, that on general principles it is for the best interest of business that the custom house shall be efficiently administered, and that its revenue shall be large. It is true that there are frequent cases where the law has been evaded and where goods have been introduced into the country through irregular channels; but of such cases the government is quite as often in the blame as the importer. The revenue interest of a country never requires that duties shall be placed so high as to make smuggling a profitable business. And then too, such cases can not warrant the usual practice of treating all men, regardless of their standing, as intending offenders against the law. No law can be just which overlooks an honorable reputation and places its possessor side by side with criminals. From time to time there have been many complaints made against the administration of this custom house. Practices of the most dishonest character have been permitted within it, such as the abstraction of goods, the removal of tin packing cases, the defacement of fine goods by removing tickets, and the enforcement of unjust classifications and fines, particularly in cases where the importer is in a hurry for his goods. Then, too, the anchorage regulations have imposed an unjust tax upon importers, and the delays in getting their goods discharged, the delays in getting them conveyed from the wharves into the storehouses, and the further delays attendant upon their dispatch are all grave taxes upon a community which is already bearing more than its just share of such burdens. These practices can not possibly benefit the treasury because they tend to restrict commerce, and to defeat its full and free development. Every excessive customs duty, and every restrictive regulation tends, in just that degree to decrease importation and cut off revenue. Every measure which encourages trade and leads to an increased consumption of goods adds just so much to the revenue. These are very plain principles and it is incomprehensible how a government official can overlook them.

For some time past the American Minister at Chile has been in communication with Gen. Thomas Odgen Osborne the American Minister at Buenos Aires regarding the pending questions existing between Chile and Buenos Aires, and we learn from the River Plate that with the sanction of both governments an accord has been reached which will be the base of a treaty to be shortly entered.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—Mr. Robert James Shadlers has been named British vice-consul at this port.

—It is said that the government has approved the measures adopted at the late Paris congress for the protection of industrial property.

—Deputy Joaquim Nalico has been made an honorary member of the Spanish Abolition Society as a recognition of his anti-slavery work in Brazil. During his recent visit to Madrid the society gave him a formal reception, at which time he delivered an address on the history and present phases of slavery in Brazil.

—In a letter to Capt. Thomas Bailey, of the American bark *Addiida*, dated August 11, 1880, the U.S. department of agriculture acknowledges the receipt of some Liberia coffee plants, and samples of cotton seed, forwarded by John Steele, Esq., of this city. The coffee plants were in excellent order, and will be thoroughly tested as to their adaptability to cultivation in the United States.

—From the extensive preparations now making it is probable that the carnival this year will be unusually brilliant. There will be all the customary excesses, together with such others as the fertile brain of the "gilded youth" can invent. Many young men will spend more than they can earn during the whole year, business will be injured, and there will be the usual increase of fevers after it is all over.

—According to a statement concerning the official savings bank of this city, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 13th inst., the withdrawal of deposits during the year 1880 exceeded the receipts by 1,406,250\$20. The interest paid on deposits amounted during the year to 502,586\$138. The balance remaining in the bank on the 31st December was 10,238,340\$670, against 11,142,810\$662 on the corresponding date of 1879.

—The government has commissioned Dr. Paula Freitas, the architect of the *Typegraphia Nacional*, to proceed to Europe for the purpose of studying college architecture with reference to plans for the new medical college at Botafogo bay. The corner stone of this college was laid on the 12th, but nothing more will probably be done until Dr. Freitas' return, and until she shall have fully digested all the various styles of architecture met in Europe.

—On the 10th instant at about 5 a.m. the police on duty in the neighborhood of the Praça das Maravilhas received the information that a boat with jerked beef, stolen from a vessel in the harbor, was alongside the wharf and about to land its spoils into a warehouse there. The policeman Paulo Fortunato de Oliveira at once entered the boat with the intention to arrest her crew, but no sooner had he done so when the latter rowed off taking him along with them. Chase was given immediately but, helped by the fog, the fugitives escaped and have not since been heard of. It has been ascertained however that, being embarrassed in their flight by the policeman in the boat, they threw him overboard and he was drowned.

—A scientific society at Vienna recently offered a prize of hundred florins for the best solution of the problem:

What is the reason why a dead rabbit weighs more than a live one?

In less than a month 352 answers were sent to the president of the society and the reasons given therein for the solution of that problem were all more or less plausible.

When, however, the prize was about to be given somebody thought of asking the president to ascertain first the exactness of the opinion emitted in the problem. A live rabbit was sent for, weighed, killed and re-weighted, when it was found that—the two weights were exactly the same!

—The frequent occurrence of disorders and murderous assaults in this city and in Niteröy leads to the conclusion that the *carpela* has again resumed his avocation. For a time there has been some degree of immunity from the knife and razor, but the reappearance of these cut-throats again warrants the belief that we are not yet fully rid of them. As a mild preventive of their lawlessness, we would suggest the creation of a few whipping posts, where not only can these desperados be treated to the insinuating remonstrances of the lash, but also their more powerful employers, in whose service many of them assassinate are retained. And then, for those caught running amuck in the streets, a summary application of the hangman's noose will undoubtedly have a very beneficial effect. There is no use in wasting any false sentiment on these outlaws; the lives and property of respectable citizens are at stake, and demand the fullest protection from their lawless proceedings. They deserve no mercy whatever from the hands of law-abiding citizens; and they should be dealt with, together with their less guilty employers, with every rigor of summary punishment. If this state of things goes on there will be no alternative for honest men but the carrying of revolvers, and their use in cases of emergency.

—The government has conferred the grand cross of the Imperial Order of the Cruzeiro on President Grévy.

—The apparatus for lighting the Campo da Aclamação by electric light has been ordered by the government.

—The number of passengers transported by the São Christovão tramway line during the year 1880 was 8,460,377, against 9,440,112 during the year 1879.

—Decree 7,983, of the 5th inst., grants a ten years' privilege to Joaquim Alves de Souza for an apparatus of his invention for the manufacture of illuminating gas from turf.

—Their imperial Highnesses, Princess Isabel and Conde d'Eu, will return to Rio in May next.

—The presidency of the *Junta de Higiene*, vacated by the resignation of baron de Lavradio, has been conferred on Dr. João Baptista dos Santos.

—The body of the policeman Fortunato, who was murdered a few days ago by the crew of a boat with stolen jerked beef, was washed ashore on the 21st instant. The murderers have not been captured.

—The steamship *Chiru Pira*, of the Roach line is expected to arrive in Rio de Janeiro on March first, and will sail for New York on March 8th instead of on March 5th as announced in another column.

—The export of cotton fabrics from Great Britain to Brazil during the eleven months ending November 30th amounted to 217,075,300 yards, against 173,557,000 yards during the same period of 1879.

## THE NEW YORK COFFEE FAILURES

The assignment of B. G. Arnold & Co. to Mr. J. Lawrence McKeever was filed yesterday, and the assignee took possession of the firm's books and effects. No official statement of the condition of the firm will be issued for some days yet, and the impression now prevails that the liabilities will not exceed \$1,000,000, and that the creditors will be paid in full or nearly so. The pre-creances are as follows:

Philip, Stokes & Co.	\$ 53,357 71
Nevada Bank of S. Francisco	62,607 31
Blae Bros & Co., agents for the Nederlandsche Handelsbank	24,560 30
Kleinwort, Cohn & Co.	5,474 00
Brown Bros & Co.	16,615 60
Wright, Brown & Co.	8,874 00
Beecher, McCulloch & Co.	37,244 02
Clerks and employees, whatever is due	6,500 00
Sarah H. Perry	6,500 00

The above are mostly advances on tea and coffee which are on way, or have arrived here, the bills of lading being given as security.

On the application of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston and New York, Boston agents of Baring Bros. & Co. of London, an injunction has been obtained restraining Bowie Dash & Co. and various warehousemen in this city from parting with any property or proceeds of property belonging to the estate of O. G. Kimball & Co., of Boston. These proceedings are for the purpose of securing the proper payment for about \$150,000 worth of coffee imported on the credits of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and to prevent the using of such proceeds toward liquidating the debts of the recent coffee syndicate, which was composed of B. G. Arnold & Co., Bowie Dash & Co., O. G. Kimball & Co. and associates.

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco has obtained an attachment for \$123,033 17 against Bowie Dash & Co. from Judge Donohoe of the Supreme Court. George L. Brander, the agent of the bank, in his affidavit, alleges that between September 2 and December 1 the firm received from or for account of the bank 7,800 bags of coffee valued at \$136,000, under a written agreement to hold the coffee in trust for the bank, and in case of a sale to pay the proceeds as soon as received to the agency of the bank; that the firm have sold the coffee and received for it partly cash and partly negotiable paper to the amount of \$123,033 17 over and above all payments made to the bank on account thereof; that the bank duly demanded from the firm the delivery of the remainder, but that the firm neglected and refused to pay it over, and that the negotiable paper was disposed of by the firm for its own uses.

Another attachment against the firm was granted by Judge Daniels Saturday in a suit against them by the Netherlands Trade Society to recover \$26,848 46 for coffee consigned to be sold on commission.—*A. J. Journal of Commerce.*

THE total debt of the United States on the 1st of January, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,899,181.735 99, which gives a decrease of \$5,699,430.76 for the month of December, and \$42,990,559.35 for the six months ending December 31.

JAVA trade just now is in anything but a satisfactory position, according to Dunmire & Co.'s Batavia *Prices Current* of Nov. 5th, which reports the markets all in a state of stagnation, with prices "showing not the slightest improvement." Extraordinary mortality among the population of West Java, together with heavy losses caused by the cattle plague, are the principal causes of the depression. This year's crop of Government Java coffee will not reach over 651,930 lbs. according to the latest returns; 539,304 lbs. had been delivered at the stores in the interior and 449,120 lbs. from this latter quantity sent down to shipping places on 30th September last.—*A. J. Commercial Bulletin*, Dec. 20.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Itatiaia, in the city of São Paulo, during the month of January, 1881, by the

*Companhia Central de Engenharia*.

Jan. 25° 32° 59° S.  
Long. 46° 36° 46° W. (Greenwich.)  
Height of barometer: 2,932 ft. above mean sea level,  
Do. of rain gauge: 0.738 5 ft. do. do.  
Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 22.628 inches at 9 p.m. 22.616 inches  
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 a.m. 29.015 inches; at 9 p.m. 29.005 inches.  
Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 73.4° Fahr. at 9 p.m. 68.7° Fahr.  
Mean temperature of glass minimum therm. 58.6° Fahr.  
Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (13.1) 88.6°  
Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (10.0) 58.1°  
Lowest reading of glass minimum therm. (9th, 37.9° Fahr.  
Mean daily rate of vapor at 9 a.m. 66.77 in 109.4 in. do. 66.8 in.  
Mean rainfall for the month, 2.01 inches.  
Maximum fall of rain in one day (8th), 2.01 inches.  
Rain fell on 18 days.  
Thunder and lightning on the 2nd, 10th, 14th, 19th and 20th.  
Thundercloud, but lightning not seen, on the 1st, 4th, 6th, 13th and 25th.  
Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, on the 26th.  
Fog on the mornings of 4 days.  
Dew on the mornings of 7 and on the evenings of 6 days.  
Rainbow was observed on the morning of the 1st.

## SUMMARY FOR 1880.

Month	Air Temperature												Mean Pressure			Mean of Vapor			Rain Fall		
	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	Ab. Max.	Abs. Min.	9	8	7	6	5	Total	Max.	Min.	
Jan.	77.56	77.56	77.57	77.4	68.6	68.7	64.7	59.7	58.5	68.9	69.9	66.8	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	3.01	3.50	2.50
Feb.	77.73	77.73	77.73	77.6	70.3	70.3	66.4	61.3	57.9	70.3	70.3	66.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Mar.	77.90	77.90	77.90	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Apr.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
May	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
June	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
July	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Aug.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Sept.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Oct.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Nov.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Dec.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Jan.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Feb.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Mar.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Apr.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
May	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
June	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
July	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Aug.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Sept.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Oct.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Nov.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Dec.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Jan.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Feb.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Mar.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Apr.	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
May	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
June	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
July	77.94	77.94	77.94	77.8	70.8	70.8	67.6	62.5	58.2	70.8	70.8	67.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.69	0.70	0.68
Aug.	77.94																				

## COMMERCIAL

February 23rd, 1881

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d.  
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 84 per £1. sig. 54 45 cents.  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 18837  
do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold... 85889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 21 3/4  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 702 18 gold.  
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1. sig. 47 45cts  
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 28 330  
Value of £1 sterling " " 11 828

## EXCHANGE.

**February 14.**—The English Bank and the Banco Commercial opened at 21 1/2 in London, 449 and 150 on Paris and 339 on Hamburg. In the morning small transactions were effected at 21 1/2 bank and 22 3/4 to 23 1/2 private paper. Later in the day bank paper was done at 21 3/4 to 23 1/2 on bankers and 21 1/2 on office, and private paper at 21 3/4, 21 3/4 and 21 1/2. Private paper on France was negotiated at 449, 441 and 440. Sovereigns sold at \$1.00 each.

**Feb. 15.**—The English Bank and the Banco Commercial adopted to-day the rates of 21 1/2 in London, 446 on Paris and 354 on Hamburg. Small business is private paper at 21 3/4 to 21 1/2 on London and 440 on Paris. Sovereigns 11 828 sellers, 11 826 buyers.

**Feb. 16.**—The New London and Brazilian Bank joined the other banks to-day in the rates of yesterday which thus became general. Small business on London at 21 1/2 bank and 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 private. Sovereigns 11 830 sellers, 11 826 buyers.

**Feb. 17.**—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks but the market was much firmer. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 on London, 440—443 on Paris and 349 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11 828.

**Feb. 18.**—The rates of the banks remained unchanged and the market continued firm with small transactions in private paper on London at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2. Sovereigns 11 829 sellers, 11 828 buyers.

**Feb. 19.**—The firmness in the market increased today and whereas the banks did not alter their official rates, they drew on their lead offices in London at 21 1/2. Private paper was passed at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 on London and 43—40 on Paris. Sovereigns 11 826 sellers, 11 825 buyers.

**Feb. 20.**—The banks raised their rates to-day to 21 1/2 on London, 444 on Paris and 350—351 on Hamburg. Limited transactions in private paper at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 on London, 426—444 on Paris and 340 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11 826 cash.

**Feb. 21.**—There was no alteration to-day in the rates of the banks. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 on London, 440—442 on France and 342 on Hamburg. Sovereigns 11 829 sellers, 11 828 buyers.

**Feb. 22.**—There was no alteration to-day in the rates of the banks. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 on London, 440—442 on France and 342 on Hamburg. Sovereigns 11 829 sellers, 11 828 buyers.

**Feb. 23.**—The firmness in the market increased today and whereas the banks did not alter their official rates, they drew on their lead offices in London at 21 1/2. Private paper was passed at 21 1/2 to 21 1/2 on London and 43—40 on Paris. Sovereigns 11 826 sellers, 11 825 buyers.

**Feb. 24.**—An imperial decree of the 21st inst., authorizes the Banco Allianca, of Oporto, to transact business in Brazil, under certain stipulated conditions.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

**February 10.**  
10 Six per cent apolices..... 1,043,000  
11 " " (out of sale)..... 1,040,000  
12 National Loan of 1879..... 1,061 1/2  
13 Banco do Brasil..... 278,000  
14 Banco do Commercio (out of sale)..... 200,000  
15 Caixa Urbana..... 228,000  
16 São Paulo & Rio Sul subsidiary..... 15,000  
17 Leopoldina R. R. debentures..... 212,000  
18 Carangola R. R. debentures (out of sale)..... 210,000  
19 Banco Predial hypoth. notes (out of sale)..... 80 7/8  
20 " " do " do ex int. .... 75 1/2  
21 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (out of sale)..... 93 9/8  
22 " " do " do " do ..... 94 9/8  
Small lots six per cent apolices of less than 1,000  
(out of sale)..... 1,038,000  
Large amounts of nat'l loan 1879 (out of sale)..... 1,061 1/2 & 107 7/8

February 14.

10 Six per cent apolices..... 1,040,000  
11 " " (out of sale)..... 1,040,000  
12 National Loan 1879 (76 out. val.)..... 107 7/8  
13 National loan 1879..... 107 1/2  
14 " " do " do ..... 202,000  
15 " " do " do ..... 200,000  
16 Fideleidade Insurance Co..... 135,000  
17 Leopoldina R. R. debentures..... 210,000  
18 Banco Predial hypoth. notes (out of int.)..... 80 7/8  
19 " " do " do (without int.).... 75 1/2

February 15.

7 Six per cent apolices..... 1,040,000  
10 National Loan of 1879..... 1,061 1/2  
11 " " do ..... 107 7/8  
12 Municipal Loan (5 7/8)..... 65 7/8  
13 Caixa Urbana (for 26th inst.)..... 279,000  
14 Caixa Urbana..... 228,000  
15 " " do ..... 208,000  
16 Banco Predial hypoth. notes (without int.)..... 76 7/8

February 16.

12 Six per cent apolices..... 1,040,000  
13 " " (out of sale)..... 1,037,000  
14 " " do ..... 1,036,000  
15 " " do ..... 1,035,000  
16 National Loan 1868..... 1,030,000  
17 Caixa Urbana..... 228,000  
18 Leopoldina R. R. debentures..... 210,000  
19 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (50%)..... 905 7/8  
20 " " do " do ..... 91 9/8  
21 Banco Predial hypoth. notes, without int. 75 1/2

**February 17.**  
44 Six per cent apolices..... 1,035,000  
100 Caixa S. Christovão..... 303,000  
47 Banco Industrial (out of sale)..... 218,000  
200 Banco Predial hypoth. notes..... 80 7/8

**February 18.**  
46 Six per cent apolices (59 units. sale)..... 1,035,000  
100 Banco do Brasil..... 280,000  
5 Caixa Commercial..... 236,000  
135 Banco Predial hypoth. notes (without int.)..... 75 7/8  
167 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (50%)..... 91 9/8  
100 Caixa Urbana (units. sale)..... 229,000  
100 Presidente Insurance do ..... 11,000  
Small lot Locomotora in figu. do ..... 6,000

The new lighthouse at Polonio, on the Maldonado coast, River Plate, will be inaugurated on the 1st of March.

A naval officer is now at Santos examining the Media lighthouse with reference to the practicability of removing it to Lage de Santos.

The bark *Florida*, two days out from Aracaju with a cargo of sugar for New York, entered Bahia on the 2nd inst., in a leaky condition. After repairing damages the bark will proceed on her voyage.

The Italian bark *Lido*, capt. Affino, bound from Buenos Ayres to the United States in ballast, having sprung a leak, put into Santa Catharina for repairs. On entering that port she struck on the rocks and where she was found by the national steamer *Rio de Janeiro* and towed by her into deep water.

The Brazilian steamer *Canova* lost her screw during the night of the 18th instant near the bar of Paranaíba and succeeded in entering by sail the *Succos Conches*, within said bar, where she is safely anchored. The *Canova* will be towed to this port by the coasting steamer *Caledon*, to leave Rio Grande do Sul on 21st instant.

## FREIGHTS:

## Sailing Vessels:

Steamers:	London.....	60
	Liverpool.....	50
	Amsterdam.....	50
	Hamburg.....	50
	Havre.....	50
	Bordeaux.....	50
	Marseilles.....	50
	New York.....	50-60 cts.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Feb. 13	Iberia, Br	Valeparaíso <sup>1</sup> 17d	Wilson, Sons & C.
"	Dragon, Br	River Plate <sup>6</sup>	C. W. Gross & C.
"	Umbra, Br	Santos <sup>1</sup> 14c	McClellan & Co.
"	Equator, Fr	River Plate <sup>4</sup>	Messageries Mar. A. Lembo & Co.
"	Ville de Bahia, Fr	Santos <sup>1</sup>	Nunes & Co.
"	Trem, Br	South Am <sup>2</sup> 20	Royal Mail
"	Treia, Br	Liverpool <sup>2</sup> 27	Norton M'F' & C.
"	Endea, Br	River Plate <sup>5</sup>	Norton M'F' & C.
"	Valvales, Br	Hamburg 2nd	Ed. Johnston & C.
"	Galicia, Gr	Liverpool <sup>2</sup> 22	Ed. Johnston & C.
"	Paranágra, Gr	River Plate <sup>7</sup>	Ed. Johnston & C.
"	America, Gr	Santos <sup>1</sup>	Brändes & Co.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 14	Iberia, Br	Liverpool <sup>3</sup>	Sundries
"	Equator, Fr	Bordeaux <sup>2</sup>	Coffee
"	16 Ville de Bahia, Fr	Havre <sup>4</sup>	Natural Gas
"	17 Imbro, Br	Hamburg	Coffee
"	19 Galice, Br	Southampton <sup>5</sup>	Sundries
"	20 Besed, Br	New York <sup>6</sup>	Sundries
"	21 Galice, Br	Santos <sup>1</sup>	Coffee
"	22 Endea, Br	Hamburg <sup>2</sup>	Coffee
"	23 Paranágra, Gr	River Plate <sup>5</sup>	Sundries
"	24 Trem, Br	Santos	Sundries
"	25 Valparaiso, Gr	Santos	Sundries

Calling at intermediate ports.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,059,100\$000	335,397,103\$000	General Apolices, currency	6 %	1,000\$000	1,035 \$000
"	"	"	"	800 \$000	"
"	"	"	"	600 \$000	"
"	"	"	"	500 \$000	"
"	"	"	"	400 \$000	"
"	"	"	"	300 \$000	"
2,151,600 000	1,000\$400 000	"	5 %	1,000 000	90 7/8
"	"	"	"	600 000	"
"	"	"	"	400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	"	4 1/2 %	1,000 000	600 000
7,895,500 000	5,265,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	94 1/2
2,722,000 000	2,722,000 000	"	"	200 000	94 1/2
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold	"	1,000 000	1,180 000
8,400,000 000	7,140,000 000	"	"	500 000	"
44,820,000 000	50,725,000 000	National Loan of 1870, gold	4 1/2 %	1,000 000	107 1/2
7,055,000 000	"	"	"	500 000	"

## BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALVE	Paid Up	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
1,000,000 \$	5,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Banco do Brasil <sup>1</sup>	9,447,528 \$000	100 \$000	Jan 1881
8,500,000	65,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Rural & Hypotecario <sup>2</sup>	5,031,768 025	250 000	9 000 Jan 1881
4,000,000	50,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro <sup>3</sup>	1,657,374 279	250 000	10 000 Jan 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All English (gold)	1,400,000	120 000	8 800 Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Mercantil & Mercantile <sup>4</sup>	900,000	21 000	8 800 Jan 1881
12,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Banco Prelieal <sup>5</sup>	175,669 816 205	100 000	5 000 Jan 1881
12,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All New London & Pará <sup>6</sup>	4,125 860 172 000	5 000 Oct 1881	Oct 1881
12,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Banco do Brasil & Pará <sup>7</sup>	140,000	7 000	5 000 Dec 1880
12,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All 200	300,434,970 190 000	9 000 Dec 1880	Dec 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Banco Valencia <sup>8</sup>	31,600 000	—	—
15,000,000	75,000	All 14 1/2	All 14 1/2	All 14 1/2	All Petropolis <sup>9</sup>	31,783 400 172 000	100 \$000	July 1881
7,500,000	37,500	All 14 1/2	All 14 1/2	All 14 1/2	All Macaé e Campos <sup>10</sup>	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Prudencia <sup>11</sup>	228,601 275 000	235 000	6 7/8 interest June 1880
—	—	—	—	—	All Sorocaba <sup>12</sup>	42 000	—	—
2,400,000	12,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All do debentures <sup>13</sup>	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Leodiniana <sup>14</sup>	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All do preferred ob.	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Nictheroyen. <sup>15</sup>	—	—	—
10,665,000	53,325	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Campos & S. Seabra <sup>16</sup>	—	—	—
10,665,000	53,325	All 200	All 200	All 200	All do do with right to subl. shs	—	—	—
800,000	4,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All do of subsidiary shares <sup>17</sup>	—	—	—
4,000,000	6,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Tramway <sup>18</sup>	61,226 165 000	13 000	Jan 1881
2,000,000	20,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All S. Christovam Botanical Garden <sup>19</sup>	—	—	—
7,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All São Paulo <sup>20</sup>	—	—	—
2,200,000	3,500	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Pernambucano <sup>21</sup>	7,471 399 120 000	100 000	July 1880
540,000	6,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Rio de Janeiro <sup>22</sup>	—	—	—
800,000	2,700	All 200	All 200	All 200	All São Luiz do Maranhão <sup>23</sup>	—	—	—
2,000,000	6,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Porto Alegre <sup>24</sup>	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Vila Isabel <sup>25</sup>	30,163 063 170 000	5 000	Jan 1881
1,200,000	10,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Belém <sup>26</sup>	2,810,000	—	—
3,400,000	27,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Belo Horizonte <sup>27</sup>	—	—	—
1,800,000	6,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All Carris urânia <sup>28</sup>	—	—	—
1,800,000	1,800	All 100	All 100	All 100	All do de desembargadores <sup>29</sup>	—	—	—
1,800,000	1,800	All 100	All 100	All 100	All TOLL ROADS <sup>30</sup>	180,000 000	105 000	June 1879
180,000	6,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	All União Industrial <sup>31</sup>	—	—	—
180,000	1,800	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Magé e Sapucaia <sup>32</sup>	—	—	—
4,000,000	20,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	NAVIGATION COMPANIES <sup>33</sup>	95,667 723 100 000	100 000	Jan 1881
4,000,000	30,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	Brasil do Rio Santo e Chipepe <sup>34</sup>	300,000 000	100 000	6 000 Jan 1881
200,000	300	All 100	All 100	All 100	União Níchienev. <sup>35</sup>	—	—	—
640,000	3,200	All 163	All 163	All 163	Ferry <sup>36</sup>	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	All 100	All 100	All 100	Paraná S. Ipanema Navigation <sup>37</sup>	—	—	—
1,000,000	50,000	All 200	All 200	All 200	Fluv. do Espírito Santo (Ceará). <sup>38</sup>	717 660 000	5 000	Jan 1881
150,000	730	All 100	All 100	All 100	INSURANCE <sup>39</sup>	71,231,725 400 000	95 000	Dec 1880
8,000,000	8,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	MARKEATS <sup>40</sup>	200,000 000	135 000	10 000 Jan 1881
3,000,000	3,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All Melhorade de São José <sup>41</sup>	200,000 000	42 000	32 000 Jan 1881
3,000,000	2,500	All 1,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All Garatá <sup>42</sup>	1,650,661 400 000	125 000	6 000 Jan 1881
500,000	500	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Nova Permanente <sup>43</sup>	35,593 260 000	120 000	15 000 Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All Gondomar <sup>44</sup>	250,000 000	35,000 000	2 000 Jan 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All 1,000	All Independência <sup>45</sup>	250,000 000	56 000	4 000 Jan 1881
5,000,000	10,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Presidente <sup>46</sup>	12,690 173 11 000	11 000	Jan 1881
5,000,000	10,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Rio de Janeiro <sup>47</sup>	184,465 740 50 000	50 000	5 000 Dec 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Fluminense <sup>48</sup>	—	—	—
500,000	5,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Marambaia <sup>49</sup>	—	—	—
1,000,000	6,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Melhorade de Santos <sup>50</sup>	—	—	—
1,000,000	6,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Carnegiá Fluminense <sup>51</sup>	58,793 327 100 000	8 000	Jan 1881
3,000,000	12,510	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Comércio e Lavoura <sup>52</sup>	90,000 000	100 000	3 000 Jan 1881
4,000,000	4,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All do do <sup>53</sup>	—	—	—
3,000,000	4,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Associação Commercial <sup>54</sup>	—	—	—
800,000	8,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Triângulo Fluminense <sup>55</sup>	—	—	—
800,000	10,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Milas de Capava <sup>56</sup>	—	—	—
1,800,000	9,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Almada <sup>57</sup>	—	—	—
1,000,000	10,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Peperiántine <sup>58</sup>	—	—	—
4,000,000	2,500	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Economica Austral <sup>59</sup>	—	—	—
4,000,000	8,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Indust. Flum (kiosque). <sup>60</sup>	37,000 000	70 000	6 000 Dec 1880
10,000,000	30,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Pasurí Agricola e Industrial <sup>61</sup>	150,000 000	100 000	5 000 Dec 1880
10,000,000	30,000	All 100	All 100	All 100	All Manuf. demar. para com. <sup>62</sup>	150,000 000	100 000	5 000 Dec 1880

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